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ABSTRACT

This booklet in the "World of the Atom" Series replaces the earlier Books on Atomic Energy for Adults and Children. It includes annotated bibliographies for children (grade level indicated) and adults. Over 60 books are classed as elementary and over 70 as advanced. These are alphabetized by title and also indexed by author. A list of publisher addresses is included along with a brief introduction to library usage. The booklet is illustrated with photographs of nuclear physicists, research installations and some applications of nuclear power. (TS)

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A Bibliography of Basic Books on Atomic Energy

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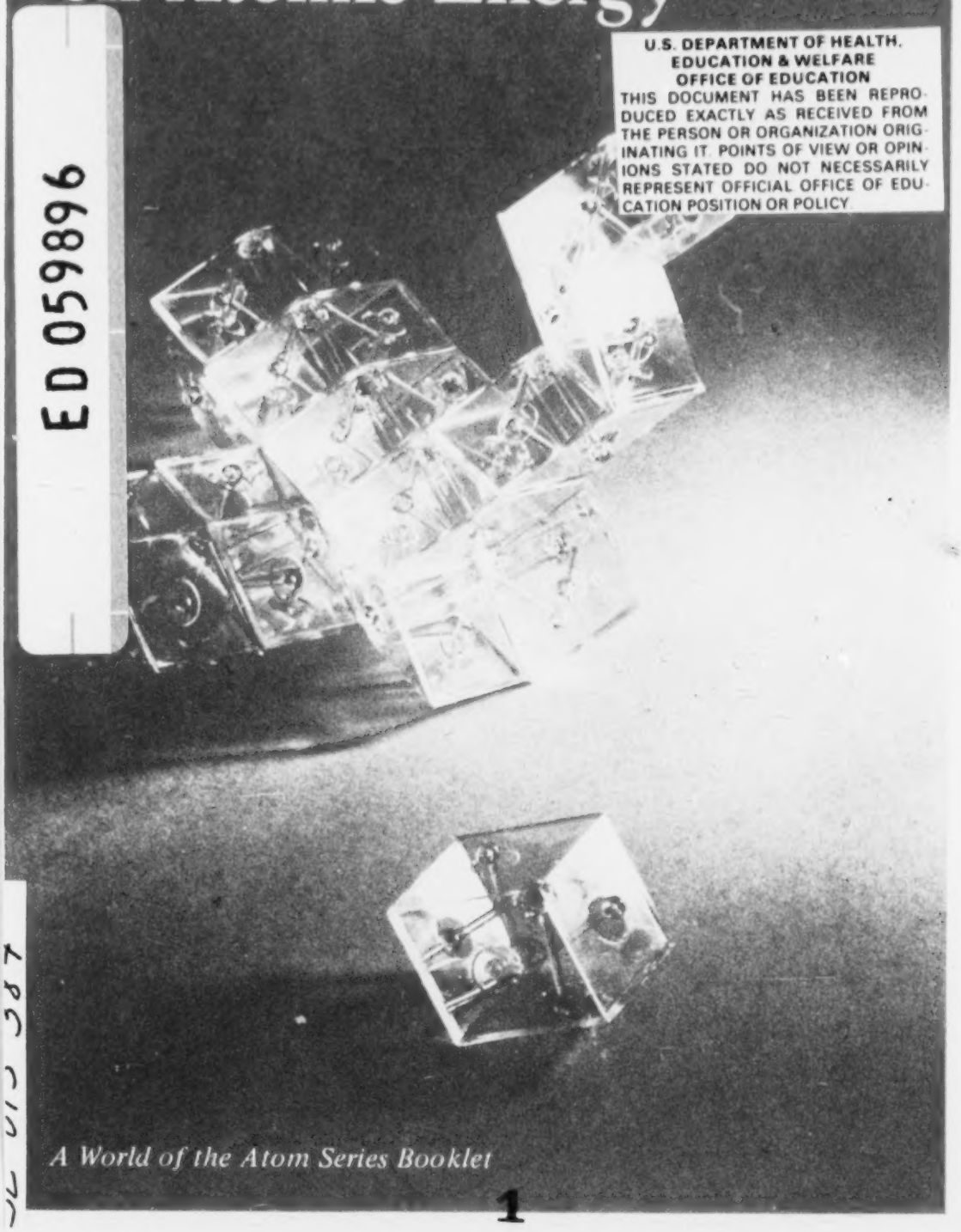

A World of the Atom Series Booklet

JL 013 387

The World of the Atom Series

Nuclear energy is playing a vital role in the life of every man, woman, and child in the United States today. In the years ahead it will affect increasingly all the peoples of the earth. It is essential that all Americans gain an understanding of this vital force if they are to discharge thoughtfully their responsibilities as citizens and if they are to realize fully the myriad benefits that nuclear energy offers them.

The United States Atomic Energy Commission provides this booklet to help you achieve such understanding.

UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Dr. James R. Schlesinger, Chairman
James T. Ramey
Wilfrid E. Johnson
Dr. Clarence E. Larson
William O. Doub

A Bibliography of Basic Books on Atomic Energy

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1971

Introduction

This booklet contains two lists of atomic energy books—elementary and advanced. The elementary list has grade annotations. The lists are not all-inclusive but comprise selected books on atomic energy and closely related subjects.

Those books marked OP (out of print) can in most cases be obtained through libraries.

The books are alphabetized by title, and an author index begins on page 48. A list of publishers' addresses begins on page 54.

This booklet is one of the World of the Atom Series; others are listed on the inside back cover, along with information on how to obtain them. Each of the other booklets contains a list of references specifically related to its subject matter, including books, reports, articles, and motion pictures; the references on the pages that follow do not duplicate those in the other booklets, except for a few titles of a general nature.

The reactor vessel for Unit 2 of the Oconee Nuclear Station in Seneca, South Carolina, begins its journey from Mt. Vernon, Indiana, by water. When the power plant is complete, it will generate approximately 880,000 kilowatts of electricity.

How to Obtain Information in a Library

Persons seeking information on nuclear energy can find many sources in public or school libraries. The library card catalogue contains an alphabetical list of books filed by author's last name, title, and subject. Each card will have a call number in one corner. This number is usually derived from the Dewey Decimal System, which classifies books in the following way:

000 General Works
100 Philosophy
200 Religion
300 Social Sciences; Sociology
400 Linguistics
500 Pure Science
600 Applied Sciences
700 Arts and Recreation
800 Literature
900 History

Books on nuclear physics would be found in the 530 group, which is the physics classification.

The *Subject Guide to Books in Print*, revised annually, is a good supplement to the card catalogue. This guide is especially helpful since it uses subheadings. For example, under Atomic Energy one finds subheadings such as Dictionaries, Economic Aspects, History, International Control, etc.

Encyclopedias provide a good starting point in an information search. The *Encyclopedia Americana* has 8 text pages under Atomic Energy in addition to a glossary, cross references, and bibliography.

The *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*, issued monthly, lists articles by subject and author from 126 periodicals. (Titles are given only for works of fiction.)

Periodicals such as *Science*, *Scientific American*, *Science Digest*, *Popular Science*, and *Science News* are often sources of nuclear energy articles. The first two issue indexes.

Good general guides to information are:

Basic Tools of Research. (revised edition). Philip H. Vitale. 1968. 173 pp. Barron's, $5.00 (hardback); $1.95 (paperback).

Books, Libraries, and You. (3rd edition). Jessie Boyd, Leo B. Baisden, Carolyn Mott, and Gertrude Memmler. 1965. 205 pp. Scribner's, $3.60.

Children's Book on How to Use Books and Libraries. (3rd edition). Carolyn Mott and Leo B. Baisden. 1968. 207 pp. Scribner's, $3.40.

The First Book of Facts and How to Find Them. David C. Whitney. 1966. 72 pp. Watts, $2.95. Grades 4-6.

How and Where to Look It Up: A Guide to Standard Sources of Information. Robert W. Murphey. 1958. 721 pp. McGraw-Hill, $16.50.

How to Find Out: A Guide to Sources of Information for All. (3rd edition). George Chandler. 1966. 198 pp. Pergamon, $4.50 (hardback); $2.95 (paperback).

The following bibliographies are also useful:

A Guide to Science Reading. (revised edition). Hilary J. Deason, compiler and editor. 1966. 288 pp. New American Library, $0.75.

The AAAS Science Book List (3rd edition). Compiled by Hilary J. Deason. 1970. 454 pp. AAAS, $10.00.

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Elementary Books

Accelerators: Machines of Nuclear Physics. Robert R. Wilson and Raphael Littauer. 1960. 196 pp. Doubleday, $1.45.

Explains the most common types of accelerators, the history of their development and the way in which each type contributes to nuclear physics.
Grades 9-12.

The Atom and Beyond: A New Introduction to Modern Physical Science. E. Sheldon Smith. 1965. 160 pp. Bantam, OP.

Principles and concepts of atomic science are defined. Included are the electrical nature of matter, the discovery of the electron and the nucleus, the meaning of quantum mechanics, wave theory of the atom, the nature of chemical bonding, the uncertainty principle, gas laws and ideal gases, and the geometry of molecules.
Grades 10-12.

The Atom at Work: How Nuclear Power Can Benefit Man. C. B. Colby. 1968. 48 pp. Coward-McCann, $3.29.

A picture book of peaceful applications of atomic energy. Each application is illustrated by one or more photographs and described in a brief paragraph.
Grades 4-8.

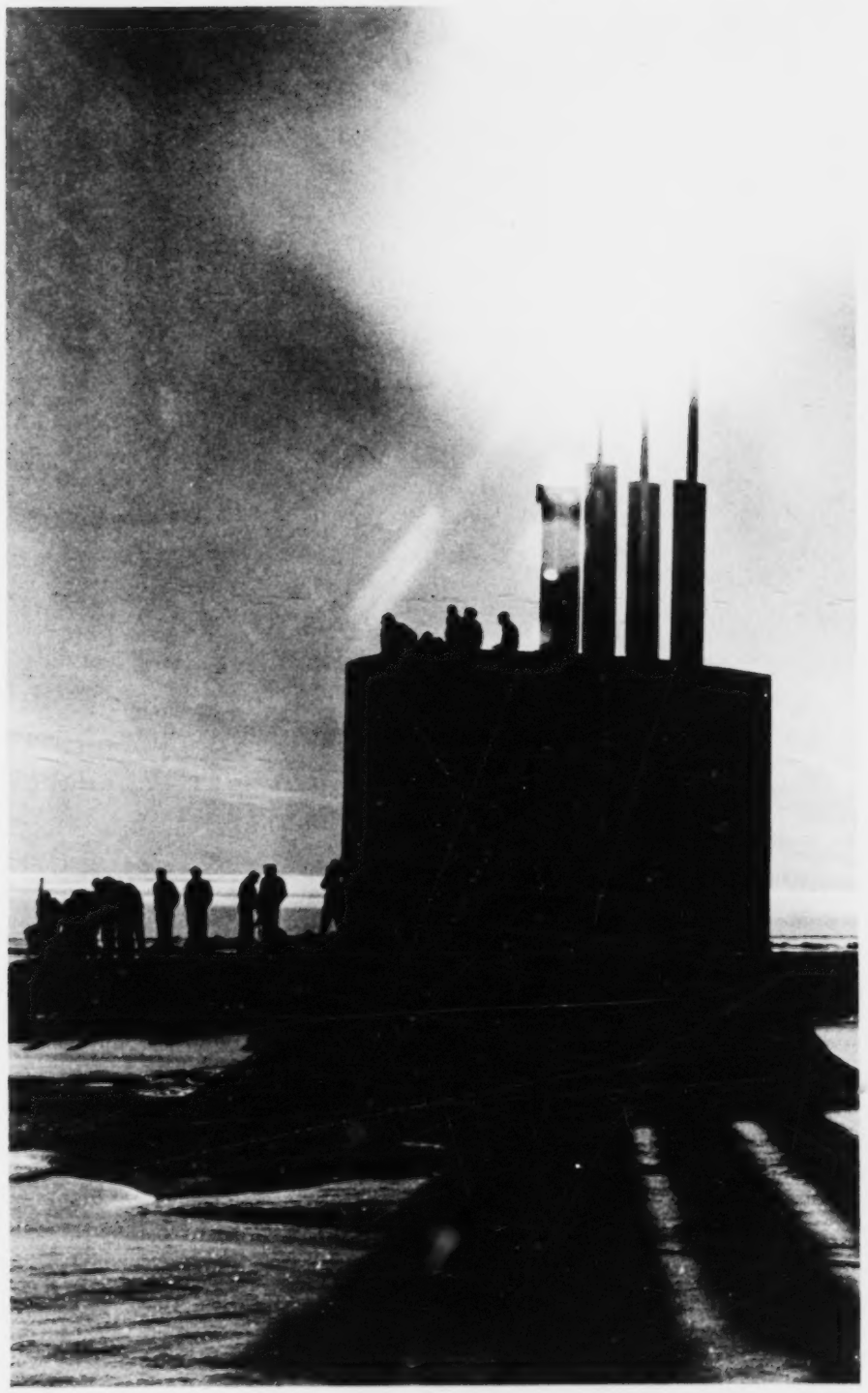
Atomic Energy: The Story of Nuclear Science. Irene D. Jaworski and Alexander Joseph. 1961. 218 pp. Harcourt, $4.95.

Describes the nature and structure of the atom and presents many safe home experiments, such as producing and controlling an electron beam, photographing alpha tracks, observing scintillations, making a reactor model, and constructing a Van de Graaff generator.
Grades 8-12.

Atomic Energy. Matthew Gaines. 1970. 159 pp. Grosset, $3.95.

The peaceful uses of atomic energy in the U. S. and overseas are described.
Grades 8-12.

An aerial view of the 2-mile electron accelerator at Stanford University in California, and the experimental buildings and other facilities required for the scientists, engineers, and other workers who study the fundamental nature of matter.



Men of the nuclear powered submarine USS Queenfish *and their ship are silhouetted against the midnight sun upon their arrival at the North Pole in August 1970, 12 years after the USS* Nautilus, *the world's first nuclear ship, became the first submarine to sail under the Arctic ice.*

Atomic Submarines. William R. Anderson, James Baar, and William E. Howard. 1968. 63 pp. Childrens Press, $4.50.

A lavishly illustrated history of nuclear submarines. William Anderson was the captain of the *Nautilus*, the first atomic submarine. Grades 4-8.

Atompower. Joseph M. Dukert. 1962. 127 pp. Coward-McCann, $3.95.

Explains nuclear energy and how it is used. Atomic submarines and surface ships, reactors, nuclear space vehicles, peaceful atomic explosions, and radioisotope use in industry, medicine, and agriculture are described in words and pictures. A glossary is appended.
Grades 5-8.

Atoms. Melvin Berger. 1968. 46 pp. Coward-McCann, $3.49.

A simple book for young children.
Grades 1-3.

Atoms Afloat: The Nuclear Ship *Savannah.* Edward and Ruth S. Radlauer. 1963. 124 pp. Abelard-Schuman, $3.75.

The construction and operation of the NS *Savannah* are explained in simple language. Good photographs and a glossary are included.
Grades 7-11.

Atoms and Atomic Energy. Egon Larsen. 1963. 48 pp. Day, $2.97.

A simply written history of nuclear energy with special sections on nuclear power and isotopes.
Grades 4-6.

Atoms and Molecules. Irving and Ruth Adler. 1966. 48 pp. Day, $2.97.

An elementary introduction to nuclear energy principles.
Grades 3-6.

Atoms Today and Tomorrow. (4th edition). Margaret O. Hyde. 1970. 160 pp. McGraw-Hill, $4.50.

Describes applications of atomic energy in agriculture, industry, and medicine. Radioactivity and its control and the effect of bomb tests on the weather are also examined.
Grades 7-11.

Basic Laws of Matter. (revised edition). Harrie S. W. Massey and Arthur R. Quinton. 1965. 178 pp. Herald, $3.75.

A nontechnical presentation of atoms and the laws governing their behavior.
Grades 7-9.

Biography of an Atom. Jacob Bronowski and Millicent E. Selsam. 1965. 43 pp. Harper, $3.95.

The history of a carbon atom from its birth in a star billions of years ago until it becomes part of a human being. Winner of the 1965 Thomas Alva Edison Foundation Annual Children's Book Award for the Best Children's Science Book.
Grades 3-7.

Biography of Physics. George Gamow. 1961. 338 pp. Harper, $6.50 (hardback); $2.75 (paperback).

A history of theoretical physics.
Grades 9-12.

Building Blocks of the Universe. (revised edition). Isaac Asimov. 1961. 380 pp. Abelard-Schuman, $4.50 (hardback); Hale, $2.97 (paperback).

A comprehensive and interesting discussion of the elements.
Grades 8-12.

The Cosmic Power: Foundations of Nuclear Physics. Philip Kogan. 1966. 128 pp. Ginn, OP.

Nuclear physics—its history and current uses.
Grades 7-12.

Discoverer of X Rays: Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen. Arnulf K. Esterer. 1968. 191 pp. Messner, $3.50.

This interesting biography includes a brief, but very helpful, pronouncing gazetteer of the German, Swiss, and Dutch names in the text.
Grades 7-10.

Discovery of the Elements. (7th edition). Mary E. Weeks. Revised by Henry M. Leicester. 1968. 910 pp. Chemical Education, $12.50.

A well-illustrated history of the chemistry of the elements.
Grades 9-12.

Wilhelm Roentgen.

The SNAP-27 thermoelectric generator (arrow) provides approximately 73 watts of power for ALSEP instruments left on the moon by the Apollo 12 astronauts. (ALSEP is an acronym for Apollo Lunar Surface Experiments Package.) The power is generated by converting heat from the radioactive decay of plutonium-238 into electricity through a thermoelectric process. Astronaut Gordon Bean is removing the plutonium-238 from its container before inserting it into the generator.

Elements of the Universe. Glenn T. Seaborg and Evans G. Valens. 1958. 253 pp. Dutton, $5.95 (hardback); $2.15 (paperback).

How transuranium elements were discovered, their position in the periodic table, and predictions of further discoveries.
Grades 6-9.

Enrico Fermi: Atomic Pioneer. Doris Faber. 1966. 86 pp. Prentice-Hall, $3.95.

A biography of the man who built the first nuclear reactor.
Grades 5-8.

Ernest Rutherford: Architect of the Atom. Peter Kelman and A. Harris Stone. 1969. 72 pp. Prentice-Hall, $3.95.

A well-done biography of this famous atomic scientist. Many of the drawings illustrate theoretical ideas very well for the elementary grades. A glossary is included.
Grades 5-7.

Experiments in Nuclear Science. Grafton D. Chase, Stephen Rituper, and John W. Sulcoski. 1964. 167 pp. Burgess, $4.00; teacher's guide, $2.75.

A manual of 54 experiments that demonstrate the fundamentals and some of the applications of nuclear energy.
Grades 8-12.

Experiments With Atomics. (revised edition). Nelson F. Beeler and Franklyn M. Branley. 1965. 160 pp. Crowell, $3.95.

This well-written and well-illustrated book gives directions for conducting experiments and building with ordinary materials an assortment of nuclear devices.
Grades 5-8.

The Fabulous Isotopes: What They Are and What They Do. Robin McKown. 1962. 189 pp. Holiday, $4.95.

The theory of radioisotopes and how they are used in laboratories, hospitals, and on farms.
Grades 7-10.

Frederic Joliot-Curie: The Man and His Theories. Pierre Biquard. 1966. 192 pp. Eriksson, $5.00 (hardback); Fawcett, $0.60 (paperback).

A brief account of this Nobel Laureate's contribution to nuclear physics.
Grades 10-12.

Giant of the Atom: Ernest Rutherford. Robin McKown. 1962. 191 pp. Messner, $3.50.

The life and accomplishments of a great scientist.
Grades 7-12.

The Heart of the Atom: The Structure of the Atomic Nucleus. Bernard L. Cohen. 1967. 107 pp. Doubleday, $4.50 (hardback); $1.25 (paperback).

Describes all aspects of this "atomic heart": its structure, motion, radiation, and large-scale application.
Grades 9-12.

High Energy Physics. Hal Hellman. 1968. 192 pp. Lippincott, $4.75.

A well-written survey of the field.
Grades 7-12.

The History of the Atomic Bomb. Michael Blow. 1968. 150 pp. American Heritage, $5.95.

This sumptuously illustrated history provides an informative explanation of nuclear physics in addition to comprehensive coverage of the bomb's development and use.
Grades 5-9.

Inside the Atom. (revised edition). Isaac Asimov. 1966. 197 pp. Abelard-Schuman, $4.95.

This comprehensive, well-written text explains nuclear energy and its applications.
Grades 7-10.

The Invisible Giants: Atoms, Nuclei, and Radioisotopes. Vivian Grey. 1969. 154 pp. Little, $4.50.

The technological applications of nuclear energy.
Grades 7-12.

Let's Go To An Atomic Energy Town. Kirk Polking. 1968. 46 pp. Putnam, $2.43.

A nuclear reactor provides power for the "atomic energy town" of the title. A good explanation of how and why a nuclear power plant works is followed by descriptions of other peaceful uses of nuclear energy. A glossary, reference list, and a list of projects are appended.
Grades 3-6.

Ernest Rutherford

Lise Meitner.

Lise Meitner, Atomic Pioneer. Deborah Crawford. 1969. 192 pp. Crown, $3.95.

A biography of the woman who first correctly interpreted the fission experiments of Otto Hahn.
Grades 6-9.

Madame Curie: A Biography. Eve Curie. Translated by Vincent Sheean. 1937. 385 pp. Doubleday, $5.95 (hardback); $0.95 (paperback).

This superb biography, which won the 1937 National Book Award for Nonfiction, illustrates dramatically the full spectrum of Marie Curie's life.
Grades 8-12.

Men Who Mastered the Atom. Robert Silverberg. 1965. 193 pp. Putnam, $3.49.

Atomic energy history is told through the work of pioneer scientists from Thales to present-day researchers.
Grades 7-9.

Molecules and Atoms. Edward Victor. 1963. 32 pp. Follett, $1.25.

An exploration of the structure of matter.
Grades 2-6.

Mr. Tompkins in Paperback. George Gamow. 1967. 186 pp. Cambridge, $4.50 (hardback); $1.95 (paperback).

A reprint of the author's two books, *Mr. Tompkins in Wonderland* (1940) and *Mr. Tompkins Explores the Atom* (1944). The text has been enlarged to incorporate new information on nuclear energy.
Grades 8-12.

The Neutron Story. Donald J. Hughes. 1959. 158 pp. Doubleday, OP.

A substantial and interesting account of neutron physics.
Grades 7-9.

The New World of the Atom. (revised edition). James Stokley. 1970. 333 pp. Washburn, $6.95.

An in-depth description of atomic energy today.
Grades 8-12.

The New World of the Atom. David O. Woodbury. 1965. 80 pp. Dodd, $3.50.

An interesting, clearly written introduction to atomic energy.
Grades 4-6.

Niels Bohr: The Man Who Mapped the Atom. Robert Silverberg. 1965. 189 pp. MacRae, $3.95.

An exciting, suspenseful, and humorous biography of one of the pioneers in atomic energy. Includes a glossary and references.
Grades 8-12.

The Noble Gases. Isaac Asimov. 1966. 171 pp. Basic Books, $5.95.

An historical account of the noble gases, which, until 1962, could not be made to combine chemically with each other or with other elements.
Grades 8-12.

Nuclear Physics and the Fundamental Particles. H. H. Heckman and P. W. Starring. 1963. 410 pp. Holt, OP.

A nonmathematical textbook written for high school students. The basic science of the nucleus is stressed.
Grades 10-12.

Our Friend the Atom. Heinz Haber. 1957. 165 pp. Golden Press, OP; Dell, $0.35 (paperback).

Atomic history and theory are presented and dramatically illustrated, using the old fairy tale of the Fisherman and the Genie as an introduction.
Grades 7-9.

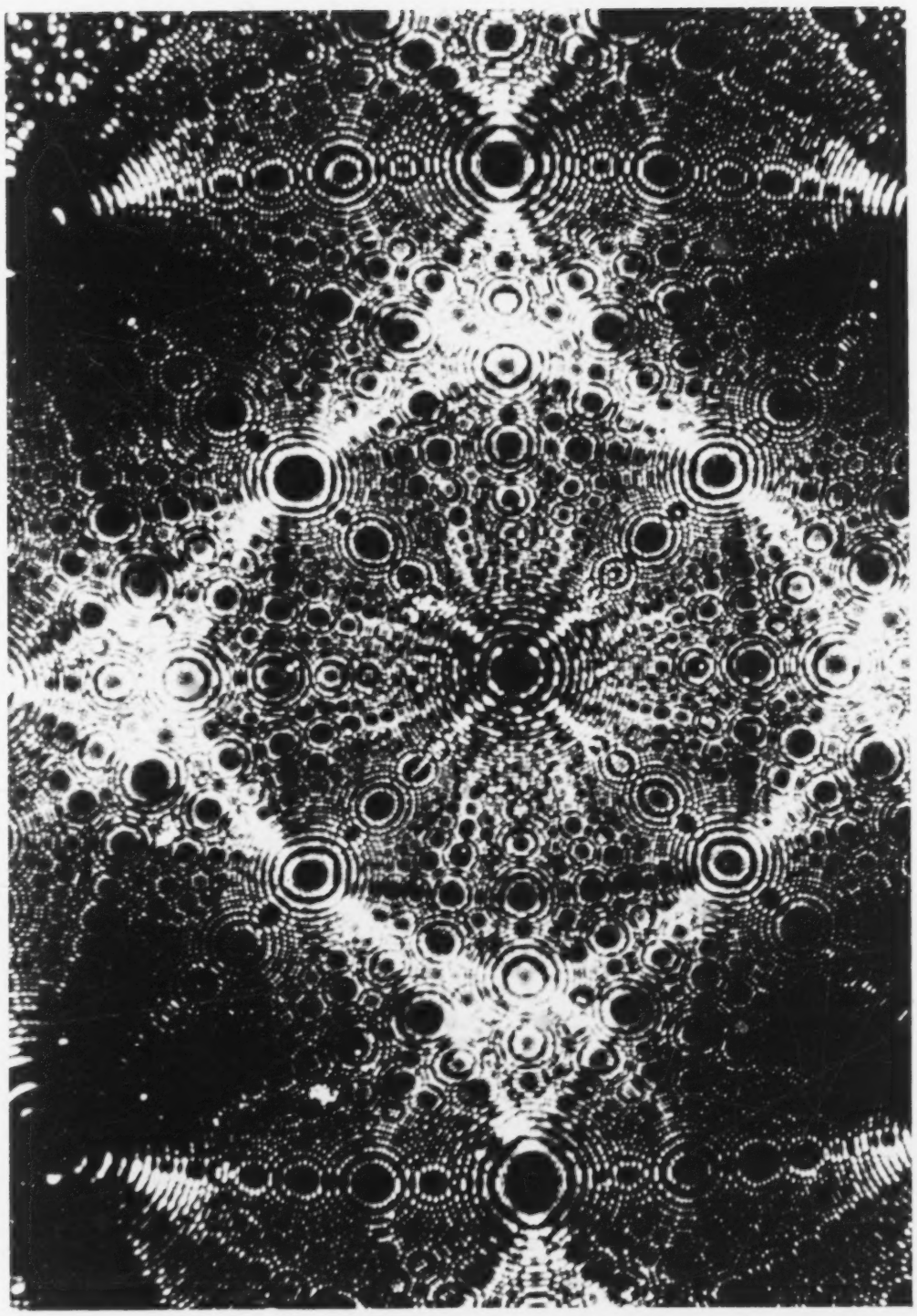
The Peaceful Atom. Bernice Kohn. 1963. 72 pp. Prentice-Hall, $3.75.

The birth of atomic energy, early experiments to harness it, its present uses, and its fabulous future.
Grades 4-6.

Peacetime Uses of Atomic Energy. (revised edition). Martin Mann. 1961. 191 pp. Viking Press, $3.75 (hardback); $1.65 (paperback).

A well-illustrated, nontechnical introduction to atomic energy for high school science students. Includes a useful glossary.
Grades 9-12.

Concrete, which has been impregnated with a liquid chemical monomer and then exposed to intense gamma radiation to polymerize (harden) the monomer, has greater compressive strength, tensile strength, durability, freeze-thaw resistance, decrease in water absorption, and resistance to corrosion by sulfate brine. Above, the concrete specimens are placed in an infrared oven for drying.



A field-ion microscope view of atoms in a crystal, which has a diameter of four millionths (0.000004) of an inch. Each tiny white dot is a single atom, and each ring system is a crystal facet or plane.

The Questioners: Physicists and the Quantum Theory. Barbara Lovett Cline. 1965. 274 pp. Crowell, $5.00 (hardback); New American Library, $0.75 (paperback) with the title **Men Who Made a New Physics: Physicists and the Quantum Theory.**

An exceptionally well-delineated and personable account of the development of the quantum theory by physicists in the first quarter of this century.
Grades 9-12.

Radioactivity: Fundamentals and Experiments. Sister Mary Hermias and Sister Mary Joecile. 1963. 209 pp. Holt, $2.72.

Fifty-one experiments for the enrichment of high school courses in biology, chemistry, and physics.
Grades 8-12.

Radioisotopes. John H. Woodburn. 1962. 128 pp. Lippincott, $3.50.

The broad spectrum of radioisotope use is presented—ranging from determining the age of the Dead Sea Scrolls to locating a brain tumor.
Grades 7-10.

The Restless Atom. Alfred Romer. 1960. 198 pp. Doubleday, $1.25.

A stimulating nonmathematical account of the classic early experiments that advanced knowledge about atomic particles.
Grades 9-12.

Roads to Discovery. Ralph E. Lapp. 1960. 191 pp. Harper, OP.

Historical survey of nuclear physics beginning with Roentgen's discovery of X rays and concluding with the discoveries of the rare elements.
Grades 10-12.

Rutherford and the Nature of the Atom. Edward N. da C. Andrade. 1964. 218 pp. Peter Smith, OP; Doubleday, $1.25 (paperback).

Andrade was one of Rutherford's assistants at the University of Manchester when he conducted his investigations of radioactivity that won him the Nobel Prize in 1908.
Grades 10-12.

Secret of the Mysterious Rays: The Discovery of Nuclear Energy. Vivian Grey. 1966. 120 pp. Basic Books, $3.95.

This outstanding history of nuclear research from Roentgen to Fermi is dramatically presented. The uncertainty of the unknown, the accidental discovery and the often lengthy and tedious research are woven into a fascinating tale. The international aspect of science is revealed in this story of scientists from around the world who pooled their knowledge and experience to unlock "the secrets of the mysterious rays".
Grades 4-8.

Secrets of the Nucleus. Joseph S. Levinger. 1967. 127 pp. McGraw-Hill, OP; NSTA, $0.50 (paperback).

This introduction to nuclear energy includes science projects and experiments.
Grades 9-12.

She Lived for Science: Irene Joliot-Curie. Robin McKown. 1961. 192 pp. Messner, $3.50.

A biography of Marie Curie's daughter, who was herself a Nobel-Prize-winning chemist.
Grades 7-10.

The Story of Radioactivity. Colin A. Mawson. 1969. 64 pp. Prentice-Hall, $4.50.

The complete story of radioactivity—its history, uses, and potential.
Grades 3-6.

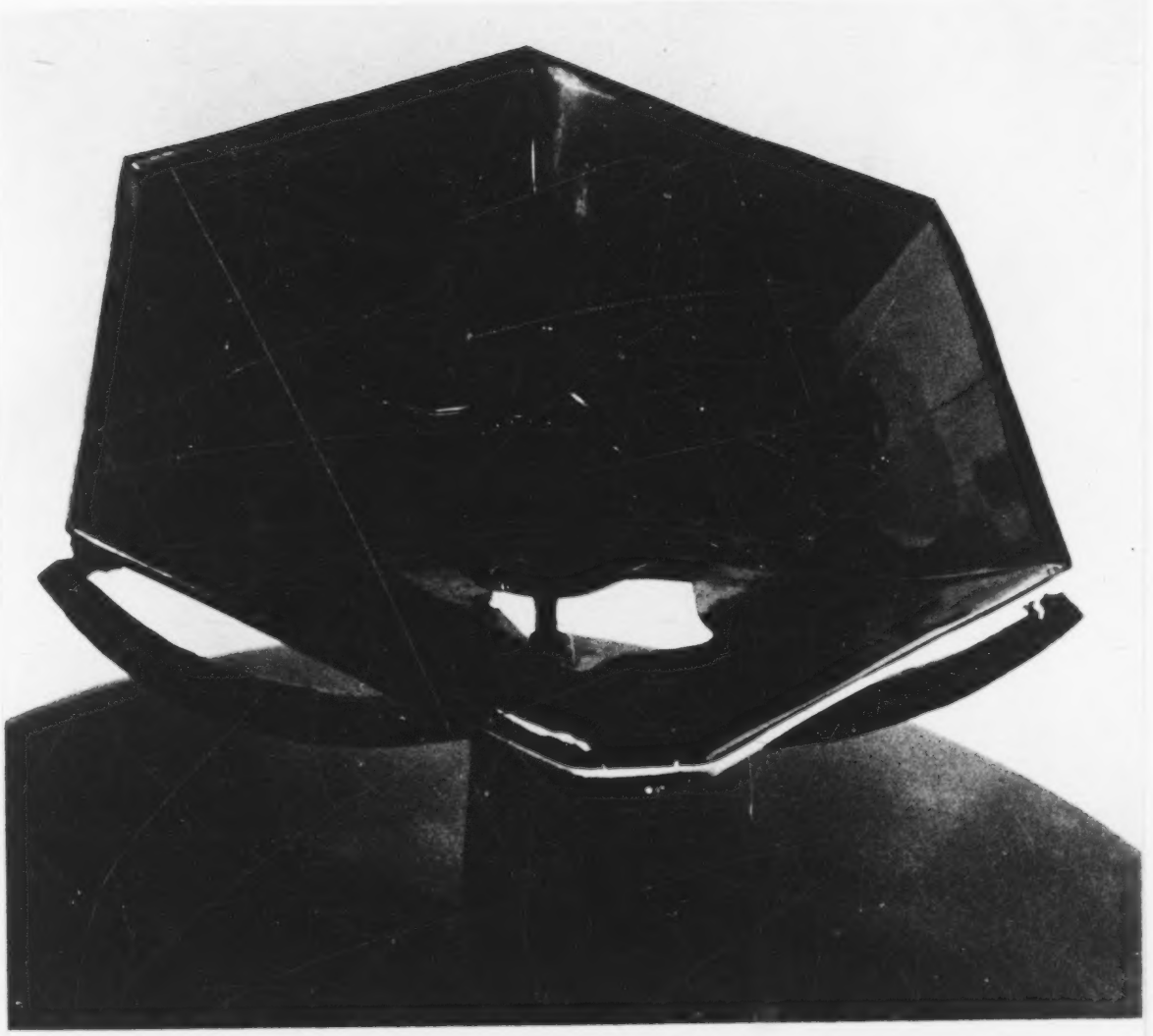
Superpower: The Story of Atomic Energy. (revised edition). Frank Ross, Jr. 1960. 183 pp. Lothrop, $3.95.

This popular narrative concerns development of the first sustained nuclear chain reaction and of the subsequent developments to use atomic energy in war, research, and industry.
Grades 8-12.

The Useful Atom. William R. Anderson and Vernon Pizer. 1966. 185 pp. World, $5.95.

An interesting and well-illustrated account of atomic energy from Democritus through the development of SNAP reactors. Anderson was captain of the first atomic submarine, the *Nautilus.*
Grades 7-12.

The lights of downtown Pittsburgh. The Shippingport Atomic Power Station, the first full-scale, nuclear-electric station built exclusively for civilian needs, provides electricity for the homes and factories of the greater Pittsburgh area. The station began commercial operation in 1957.



The 16-inch-wide Sacro Catino is in the Cathedral of San Lorenzo in Genoa, Italy. For centuries it was revered as the Holy Grail. X-ray fluorescence analysis indicates that the bowl does not fit the usual formula for Roman glass of Christ's time but is typical of later Islamic ware. During the Crusades it was acquired by Genoese sailors in Palestine and later shattered. Part of it is still missing.

Wilhelm Röntgen and the Discovery of X Rays. Bern Dibner. 1968. 149 pp. Watts, $2.95.

This detailed biography, illustrated with line drawings, historical photographs and papers, is a fine addition to Watts' "Immortals of Science" Series.
Grades 5-8.

Working with Atoms. Otto R. Frisch. 1965. 96 pp. Basic Books, $4.95.

Dr. Frisch presents a history of nuclear energy research and provides experiments for the reader. He gives a personal account of the pioneering work in which he and Lise Meitner explained the splitting of uranium and introduced the term "nuclear fission".
Grades 9-12.

X-Rays and Gamma Rays. Daniel S. Halacy. 1969. 159 pp. Holiday, $4.50.

An interesting account of the history and present-day uses of this radiation.
Grades 10-12.

Young People's Book of Atomic Energy. (6th edition). Robert D. and Robert C. Potter. 1967. 202 pp. Dodd, $3.75.

This book provides a history of and an introduction to nuclear energy. About half of the text covers current peaceful applications while the other half is devoted to explanations of atomic energy principles and history.
Grades 7-9.

Advanced Books

An American Genius: The Life of Ernest Orlando Lawrence. Herbert Childs. 1968. 576 pp. Dutton, $12.95.

This well-written, scientifically accurate, and very interesting biography captures the excitement of Lawrence's life. Ernest Lawrence was the inventor of the cyclotron, a major member of the wartime atomic energy development, and the director of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

Anyone Can Understand the Atom. Henry Bentinck. 1965. 134 pp. Roy, $4.50.

This text, couched in a question and answer form, provides a simple explanation of nuclear energy and its applications.

The Architecture of Matter. Stephen Toulmin and June Goodfield. 1962. 399 pp. Harper, $2.45.

Scientific and philosophic concepts concerning the physics, chemistry, and physiology of matter from the beginning of scientific research are presented eloquently.

The Atom and Its Nucleus. George Gamow. 1961. 153 pp. Prentice-Hall, $1.95.

A popular-level discussion of nuclear structure and the applications of nuclear energy.

The Atomic Energy Deskbook. John F. Hogerton. 1963. 673 pp. Van Nostrand, $12.50.

A one-volume encyclopedia prepared for nonspecialists. The entries range from simple explanation to treatment in depth.

Atomic Energy Encyclopedia in the Life Sciences. Charles W. Shilling, editor and major contributor. 1964. 474 pp. Saunders, $10.50.

This source book combines the features of a dictionary and an encyclopedia. It is designed to be of value to the medical and biological professions and as a quick reference work for researchers, teachers, administrators, and students. Its entries vary from concise definitions to journal-length articles.

Ernest O. Lawrence holds a model of the cyclotron in 1930, a year after its conception.

The San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station near San Clemente, California, has a net electrical capacity of 430,000 kilowatts and began commercial operation in 1967.

Atomic Energy for Military Purposes. Henry D. Smyth. 1945. 308 pp. Princeton, $4.00.

A complete account of the wartime project that developed the first nuclear weapons and of the considerations that prompted their use.

Atomic Physics and Human Knowledge. Niels Bohr. 1958. 101 pp. Wiley, $1.45.

This collection of addresses and articles is a valuable contribution to the philosophy of atomic physics.

Atomic Quest. Arthur H. Compton. 1956. 370 pp. Oxford, $7.95.

A personal narrative of the research that led to the release of atomic energy on a useful scale by a scientist who played a principal part in the atomic bomb project during World War II.

Atomic Shield, 1947/1952. Volume II—History of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Richard G. Hewlett and Francis Duncan. 1969. 716. pp. Pennsylvania, OP.

A comprehensive history of the development of atomic energy in the United States from the transfer of the government's atomic energy program to the AEC on January 1, 1947, until the end of 1952.

The Atomists (1805-1933). Basil Schonland. 1968. 198 pp. Oxford, $5.60.

This book, which can be understood by anyone who has had a high school physics course, presents atomic theory development from Dalton through Bohr. It achieves a good balance between popular treatments and highly technical works without slighting the technical aspects.

Atoms for Peace. (revised edition). David O. Woodbury. 1965. 275 pp. Dodd, $4.50.

A nontechnical introduction to atomic energy applications, including nuclear power and radioisotope use.

Atoms in the Family: My Life with Enrico Fermi. Laura Fermi. 1954. 267 pp. Chicago, $5.00 (hardback); $2.45 (paperback).

Laura Fermi writes about her husband, Enrico Fermi, the physicist who led the group that built the first nuclear reactor.

The Birth of the New Physics. I. Bernard Cohen. 1960. 200 pp. Doubleday, $1.25.

An account of Newton's formulation of classical physics that includes the historical events leading to this master stroke.

The Born-Einstein Letters: The Correspondence Between Albert Einstein and Max and Hedwig Born from 1916 to 1955. Commentaries by Max Born. Translated by Irene Born. 1971. 240 pp. Walker, $8.50.

These interesting letters reveal the scientific and personal lives of these two atomic scientists.

Breakthroughs in Physics. Peter Wolff (Ed.). 1965. 352 pp. New American Library, $0.75.

Seven physics immortals—Archimedes, Galileo, Pascal, Newton, Huygens, Von Helmholtz, and Einstein—tell the stories of their discoveries.

City Under the Ice: The Story of Camp Century. Charles Michael Daugherty. 1963. 156 pp. Macmillan, OP.

A popular-level, well-illustrated book describing Camp Century, a scientific research station directed toward opening the polar regions for human use. This army base, constructed under the ice 800 miles from the North Pole, used a nuclear reactor to provide power, heat, and light.

A Comprehensible World: On Modern Science and Its Origins. Jeremy Bernstein. 1967. 269 pp. Random House, $7.95.

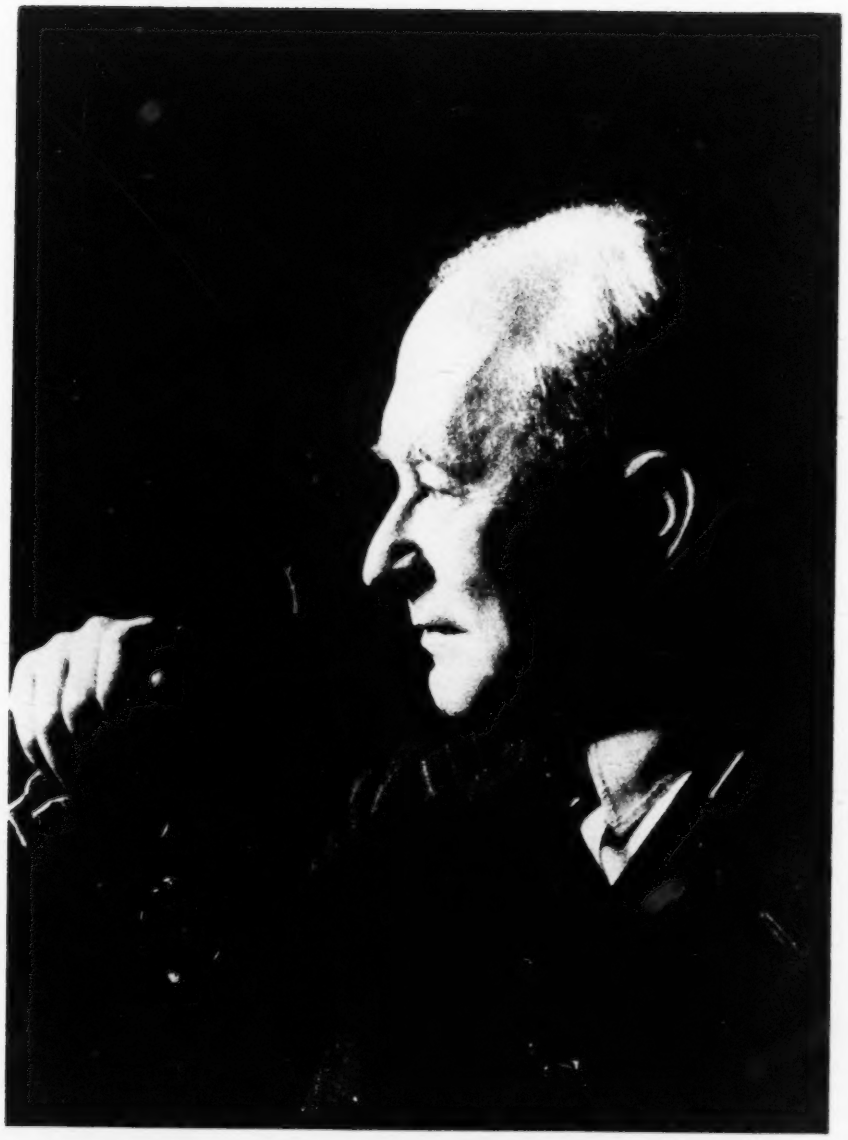
This excellent collection of essays, book reviews, and profiles originally appeared in *The New Yorker.* Several of the outstanding ones include "A Question of Parity: T. D. Lee and C. N. Yang", "I am this Whole World: Erwin Schrödinger", and "Einstein and Bohr: A Debate".

Concepts and Development of Quantum Mechanics. John C. Slater. 1969. 322 pp. Dover, $3.00.

This discussion of the development of 20th century physics is designed for both scientists and laymen who are interested in modern physics as a chapter in the history of human thought. Mathematics is kept to a minimum.

Concise Dictionary of Atomics. Alfred Del Vecchio (Ed.). 1964. 262 pp. Philosophical Library, OP.

This dictionary of terms also contains brief biographies of important research scientists in this field and descriptions of organizations that sponsor atomic research.



Max Born.

Albert Einstein with his wife and daughter

Concise Encyclopedia of the Atom. Paul Musset and Antonio Lloret. G. Wylie, editor and translator. 1968. 281 pp. Follett, $2.95.

These definitions and explanations, given in nontechnical language as much as possible, form an admirable guide to terms used in nuclear science.

The Cosmos of Arthur Holly Compton. Marjorie Johnston (Ed.). 1967. 468 pp. Knopf, $11.95.

A collection of essays and reminiscences concerning Compton's life and work.

The Discovery of the Electron: The Development of the Atomic Concept of Electricity. David L. Anderson. 1964. 138 pp. Van Nostrand, $1.50.

This semitechnical book describes the experimental and conceptual developments that led to the discovery of the electron.

Education and the Atom. Glenn T. Seaborg and Daniel M. Wilkes. 1964. 150 pp. McGraw-Hill, OP.

This book, which describes the role of the government in science education and information, was one of the Atomic Energy Commission presentation volumes at the 1964 Geneva Conference.

Einstein: His Life and Times. Philipp Frank. 1953. 298 pp. Knopf, $6.95.

A brilliant biography that reveals the richness of Einstein's life and work and the tremendous impact he made upon physics.

The Electron: Its Isolation and Measurement and the Determination of Some of Its Properties. Robert Andrews Millikan. 1917 edition edited by Jesse W. M. DuMond and reissued in 1963. 268 pp. Chicago, $6.00 (hardback); $3.95 (paperback).

These researches won for Millikan the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1923. An introduction by an associate of the author puts the discoveries in perspective.

Elementary Particles. David H. Frisch and Alan M. Thorndike. 1964. 153 pp. Van Nostrand, $1.75.

An account of the basic properties of particles and the experimental techniques used to study them.

Elementary Particles: A Short History of Some Discoveries in Atomic Physics. Chen Ning Yang. 1961. 65 pp. Princeton, $4.50.

Dr. Yang was a co-winner of the Nobel Prize along with Dr. Tsung-Dao Lee for suggesting the experiments that led to the downfall of the conservation of parity principle. Here he provides a general outline for laymen of the history of elementary particle research during the last 60 years.

Enrico Fermi, Physicist. Emilio Segrè. 1970. 288 pp. Chicago, $6.95.

This biography tells of Enrico Fermi's intellectual history, achievements, and his scientific style. The scientific problems faced or solved by Fermi are explained in layman's terms. Emilio Segrè was a friend and scientific collaborator of Fermi's for many years.

The Evolution of Physics: The Growth of Ideas from Early Concepts to Relativity and Quanta. Albert Einstein and Leopold Infeld. 1938. 302 pp. Simon, $6.95 (hardback); $1.95 (paperback).

Traces the steps from the mechanical view of the universe held by the classical physicists through subsequent developments that led to quantum mechanics.

Fresh Water from Salty Seas. David O. Woodbury. 1967. 96 pp. Dodd, $3.50.

A well-illustrated and interesting acount of desalination today with a section on nuclear energy applications.

Genetics in the Atomic Age. (2nd edition). Charlotte Auerbach. 1965. 111 pp. Oxford, $3.00.

A popular-level, well-written study of genetics and the effects of radiation.

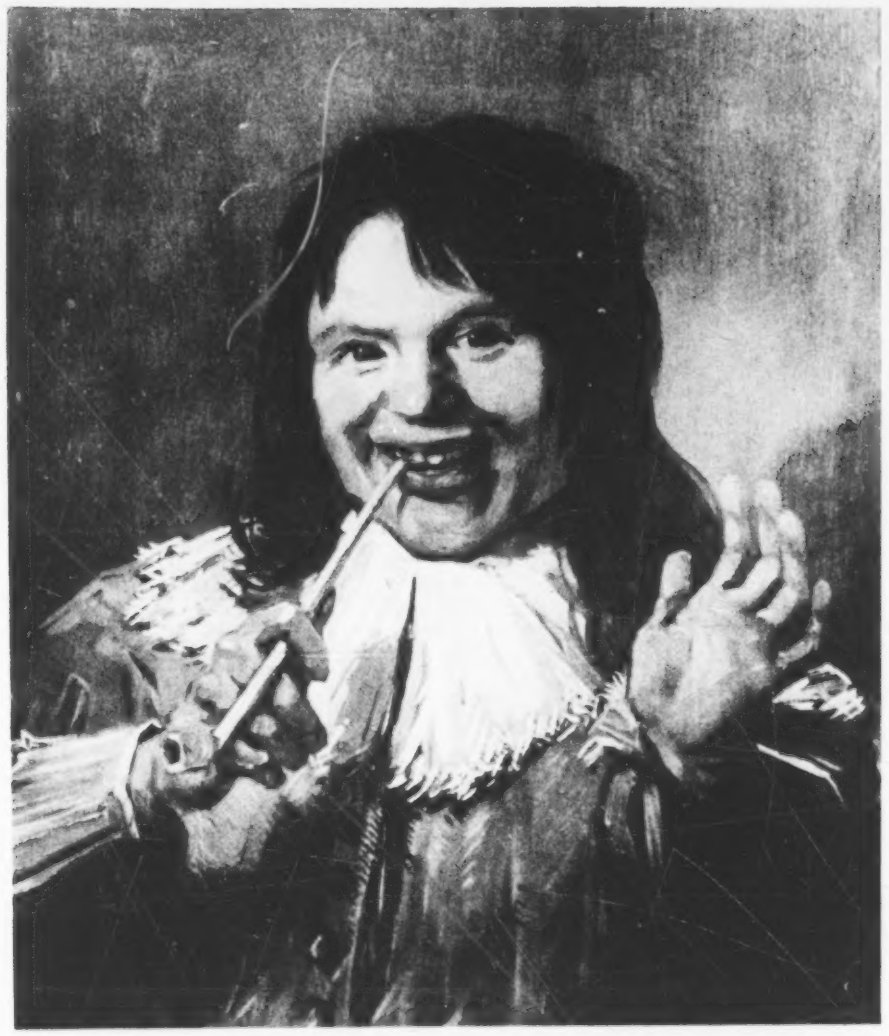
The German Atomic Bomb: The History of Nuclear Research in Nazi Germany. David Irving. 1968. 329 pp. Simon, $6.95.

The German nuclear research program during the Second World War.

Inside the Nucleus. Irving Adler. 1963. 192 pp. Day, $4.95.

An explanation of the structure of the atom and the amazing discoveries in recent years about its nucleus.

Particle tracks in a cloud chamber.



This painting, originally believed to be the work of the Dutch artist Frans Hals (1580–1666), is a fake. Measurements of the naturally radioactive isotopes, polonium-210 and radium-226, in lead white from the paint proved that it was no more than 50 years old.

An Introduction to Physical Science: The World of Atoms. (2nd edition). John J. G. McCue. 1963. 775 pp. Ronald, $9.50.

This textbook was written for college humanities students.

Isotopes in Action. Dorothy Harper. 1963. 172 pp. Pergamon, $5.50 (hardback); $2.95 (paperback).

Isotope use in industry, science, medicine, and agriculture is discussed in nontechnical language.

Jacob Berzelius: His Life and Work. J. Erik Jorpes. Translated by Barbara Steele. 1970. 196 pp. California, $8.00.

A short biography of one of the major figures in 19th century chemistry. Berzelius discovered new elements and determined the weights of 45 of the then 49 known elements. He contributed evidence in support of Dalton's hypothesis of the atom.

J. J. Thomson: Discoverer of the Electron. George Thomson. 1966. 240 pp. Doubleday, $1.45.

This biography, written by J. J. Thomson's son, describes his research at the famed Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge, England.

John Dalton and the Atom. Frank Greenaway. 1966. 256 pp. Cornell, $7.50.

A biography for the general reader and the high school science student. Dalton is famous for his development of chemical combinations based on atomic theory. This provided the basis for modern structural theories of chemistry.

John Dalton and the Atomic Theory: The Biography of a Natural Philosopher. Elizabeth C. Patterson. 1970. 320 pp. Doubleday, $6.95 (hardback); $1.95 (paperback).

The drama of Dalton's life—his rigorous self-teaching, scientific work, and struggle to overcome class barriers in 19th century England—are well presented. Quotations from letters, diaries, and published works give a clear picture of Dalton's atomic theory research and his time.

Man and Atom: Shaping a New World Through Nuclear Technology. Glenn T. Seaborg and William R. Corliss. 1971. 320 pp. Dutton, $8.95.

Provides a spectrum of the present and future uses of nuclear energy that can create a better world with cleaner cities, more productive agriculture, desalted seawater, etc.

Manhattan Project: The Untold Story of the Making of the Atomic Bomb. Stephane Groueff. 1967. 372 pp. Little, $7.95 (hardback); Bantam, $1.25 (paperback).

A very complete account of all branches of the wartime Manhattan Project, which culminated in the construction of the first atomic bomb.

Man-made Transuranium Elements. Glenn T. Seaborg. 1963. 120 pp. Prentice-Hall, $6.95 (hardback); $2.95 (paperback).

The discovery, properties, and applications of elements heavier than uranium are considered in this book, which is designed as an introduction to the subject. Seaborg was co-discoverer of 9 of the 12 transuranium elements.

Matter and Light: The New Physics. Louis Victor de Broglie. Translated by W. H. Johnston. 1939. 300 pp. Dover, $2.50.

These essays on physics, which include the author's Nobel Prize speech, were written by one of the pioneers in quantum mechanics.

Men and Atoms. William Lawrence. 1959. 302 pp. Simon, $4.50 (hardback); $1.45 (paperback).

A history of atomic pioneers and their work. American wartime development of the nuclear weapon and subsequent accomplishments of the peaceful atom are also discussed.

Men and Decisions. Lewis L. Strauss. 1962. 468 pp. Doubleday, OP.

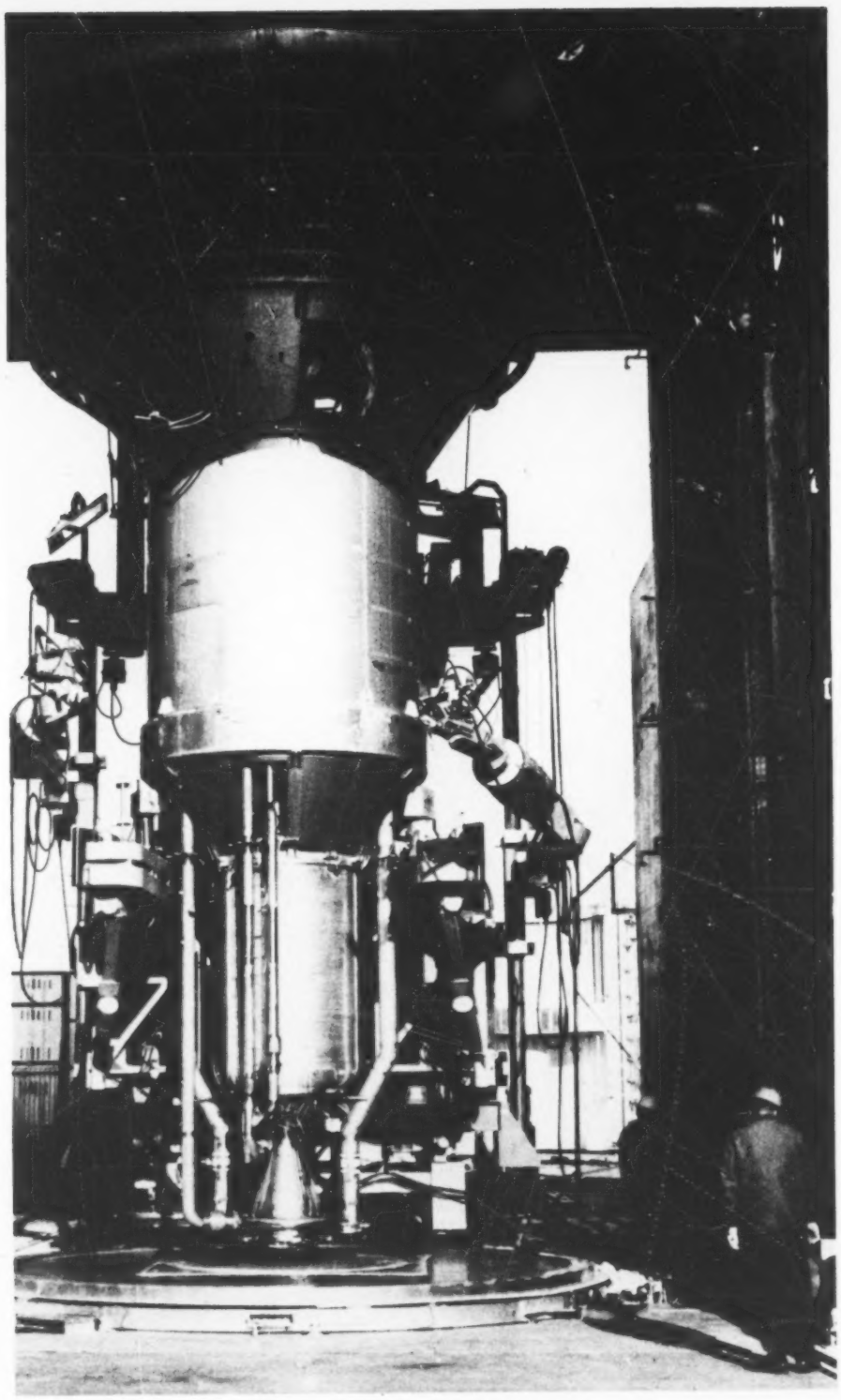
One of the original members of the AEC, later its Chairman, recalls his experiences in a lifetime of public service.

The Nature of Matter: Physical Theory from Thales to Fermi. Ginestra Amaldi. Translated by Peter Astbury. 1966. 332 pp. Chicago, $5.95.

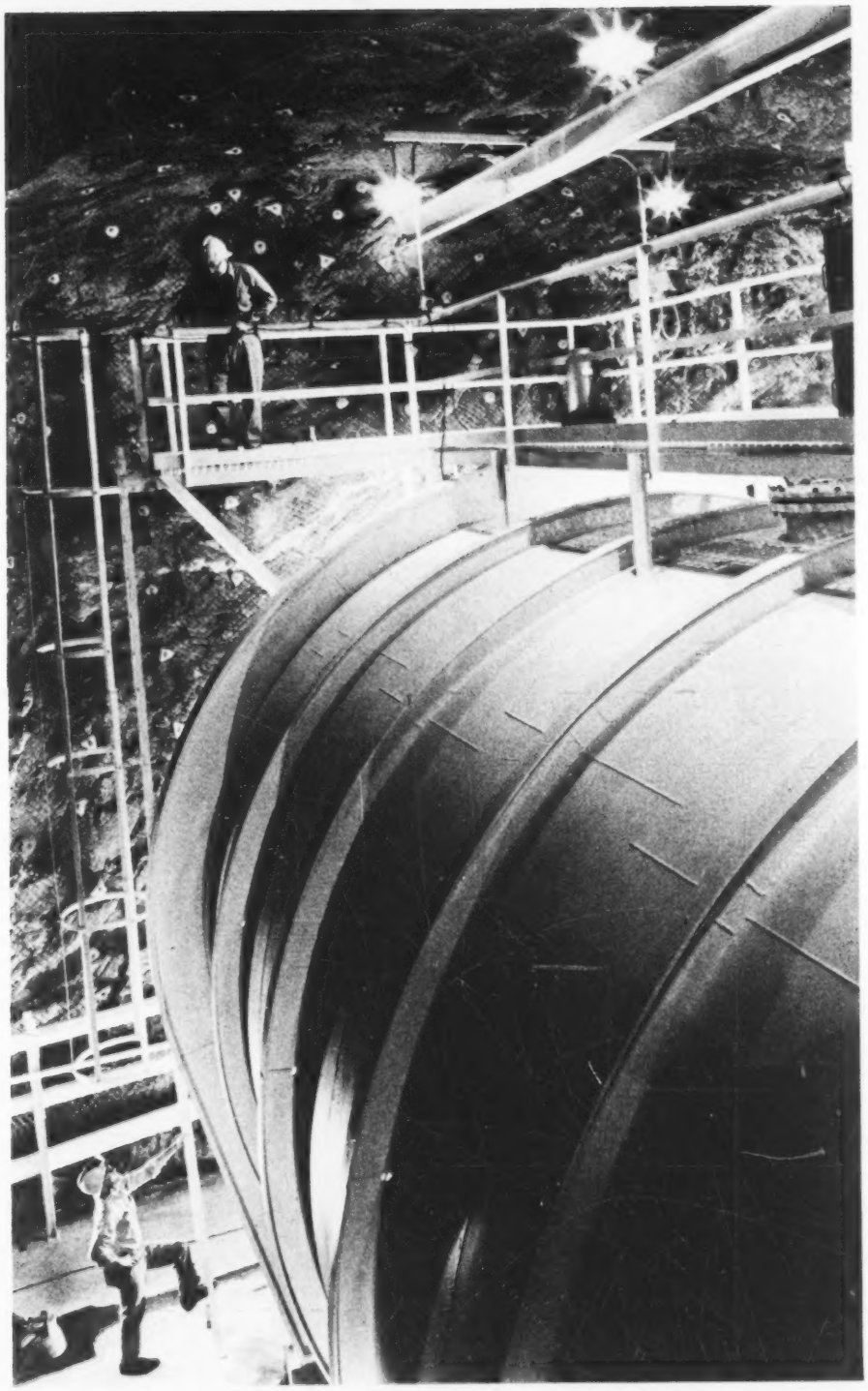
A nontechnical history of atomic energy.

The New World, 1939/1946. Volume I—History of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Richard G. Hewlett and Oscar E. Anderson, Jr. 1962. 766 pp. Pennsylvania, OP.

The achievements of the Manhattan Project, the formulation of national and international policy on atomic energy, and the legislative origins of the AEC.



Model of a nuclear rocket engine that will produce 60,000 to 70,000 pounds of thrust and approximately 1500 megawatts of power.



The tank of this solar neutrino detector, located 4850 feet underground in the Homestake Gold Mine at Lead, South Dakota, contains 100,000 gallons of perchloroethylene.

The Neutrino: Ghost Particle of the Atom. Isaac Asimov. 1966. 223 pp. Doubleday, $5.50 (hardback); Dell, $1.95 (paperback).

The author traces a century-long chain of events that proved, to the surprise of scientists, that a strange little particle called the neutrino actually exists and is produced in astronomical numbers inside the sun and other stars.

Newnes Concise Encyclopaedia of Nuclear Energy. D. E. Barnes et al., advisory editors. 1962. 886 pp. Wiley, OP.

This encyclopedia is designed to be of use to both scientists and others. In addition to the nuclear items, entries are included from other technical fields with which nuclear energy is interrelated.

Niels Bohr: His Life and Work as Seen by His Friends and Colleagues. S. Rozental (Ed.). 1967. 355 pp. Wiley, $5.95.

An articulate and scholarly biography by the friends and co-workers of this outstanding atomic pioneer.

Niels Bohr: The Man, His Science, and the World They Changed. Ruth Moore. 1966. 436 pp. Knopf, $7.95.

An interesting biography of one of the pioneers in the study of the internal structure of the atom.

Now It Can Be Told: The Story of the Manhattan Project. Leslie R. Groves. 1962. 464 pp. Harper, $7.50.

The history of the wartime atomic energy effort as told by its director.

Nuclear Power and the Public. Harry Foreman, M.D. (Ed.). 1971. 290 pp. Minnesota, $9.00.

These papers, taken from a conference at the University of Minnesota, concern the scientific, social, and political issues involved in the use of nuclear power plants and their impact on man and his environment.

Nuclear Power, U. S. A. Walter H. Zinn, Frank K. Pittman, and John F. Hogerton. 1964. 200 pp. McGraw-Hill, OP.

This book, which surveys the U. S. progress in the development of peaceful uses of atomic power, was one of the Atomic Energy Commission presentation volumes at the 1964 Geneva Conference.

Nuclear Propulsion for Merchant Ships. A. W. Kramer. 1962. 600 pp. GPO, $2.25.

This source book was prepared for commercial shippers, port authorities, regulation officials, construction and design engineers, writers and other interested persons. A substantial portion of the book is devoted to discussions of the NS *Savannah*, the first commercial nuclear ship, which is no longer in service.

Nuclear Research: Knowledge for the Future. Albert V. Crewe and Joseph J. Katz. 1969. 215 pp. Dover, $2.95 (paperback). (Originally published as **Research, U. S. A.: Knowledge for the Future.** 1964. 215 pp. McGraw-Hill, OP.)

This book, which describes the scope and pace of nuclear research, was one of the Atomic Energy Commission presentation volumes at the 1964 Geneva Conference.

The Oak Ridge Story. George O. Robinson, Jr. 1959. 181 pp. Kingsport Press, OP.

A nontechnical story about the city where enriched uranium was produced for the first nuclear weapons: selection of the site, construction of the facilities, and community life.

Oppenheimer. Robert Serber, Victor F. Weisskopf, Abraham Pais, and Glenn T. Seaborg. 1969. 128 pp. Scribner, $5.95.

Robert Oppenheimer's work as a scientist, teacher, and public servant is told in the personal recollections of his colleagues and friends.

Otto Hahn: My Life. Otto Hahn. Translated by Ernest Kaiser and Eithne Wilkins. 1970. 240 pp. Herder, $6.50.

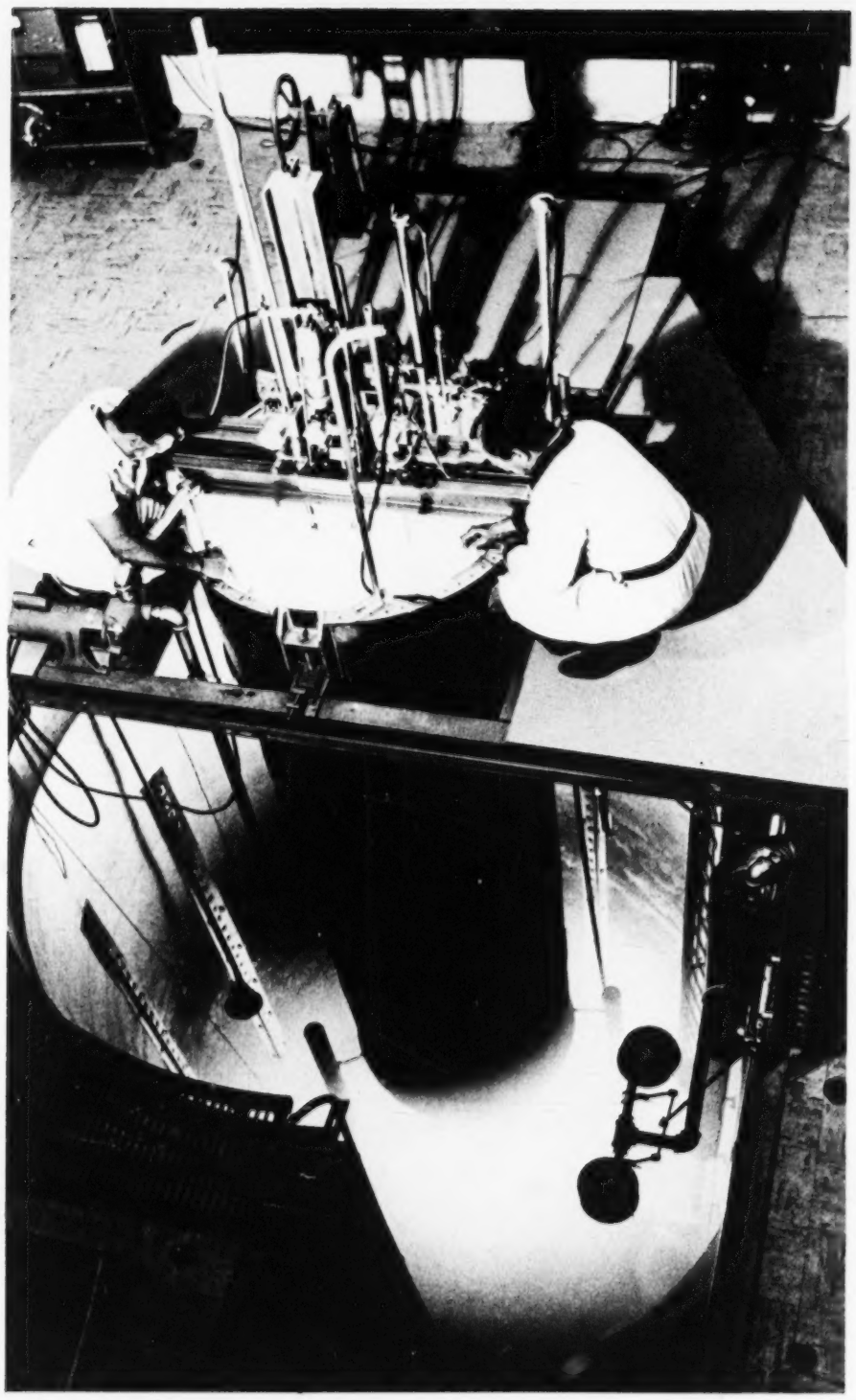
Autobiography of the man who discovered that the atom could be split.

Otto Hahn: A Scientific Autobiography. Otto Hahn. Willy Ley, editor and translator. 1966. 320 pp. Scribner, $9.95.

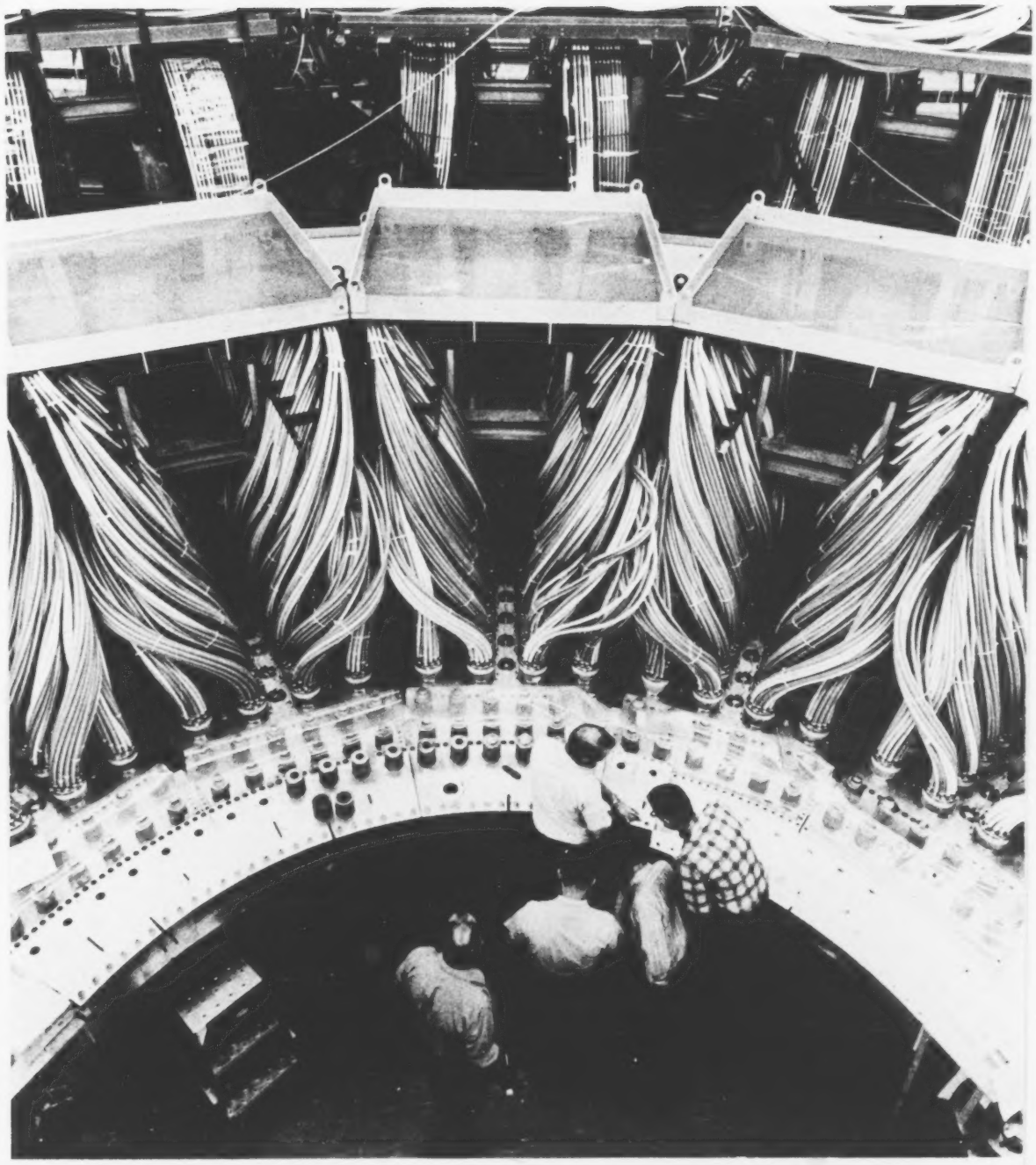
Otto Hahn, winner of the 1944 Nobel Prize for his work in atomic fission, reviews the pioneer days in which a new science was created, and the role he played in its development.

Out of My Later Years. Albert Einstein. 1950. 276 pp. Greenwood, $11.00 (hardback); Littlefield, $1.95 (paperback).

A collection of essays ranging over such topics as "Convictions and Beliefs", "Science and Life", and "Public Affairs".



A pulsing reactor emits a bright blue flash at the instant of intense radiation.



Enormous machines and complex equipment, such as the Scyllac machine shown above, are required for nuclear fusion research.

Physics and Beyond: Encounters and Conversations. Werner Heisenberg. Translated by Arthur J. Pomerans. 1970. 247 pp. Harper, $7.95.

Werner Heisenberg, a Nobel Prize physicist, presents his autobiography in the form of conversations with such men as Max Planck, Albert Einstein, Niels Bohr, Ernest Rutherford, Otto Hahn, and Enrico Fermi.

Project Sherwood: The U. S. Program in Controlled Fusion. Amasa S. Bishop. 1958. 216 pp. Addison-Wesley, $9.50.

An account of the program in controlled nuclear reactions carried out by the AEC during the period 1951–1958.

Radiation and Life. George E. Davis. 1967. 350 pp. Iowa, $7.50.

Introduces the student or layman to the principles of atomic physics and biology and their interplay, with emphasis on the impact of radiation on human and animal life.

Radiation, Genes, and Man. Bruce Wallace and Theodosius Dobzhansky. 1963. 127 pp. Holt, $7.50 (hardback); $1.88 (paperback).

A careful popular-level discussion on the genetic effects of radiation.

Radioisotopes and Radiation: Recent Advances in Medicine, Agriculture, and Industry. John H. Lawrence, Bernard Manowitz, and Benjamin S. Loeb. 1964. 131 pp. McGraw-Hill, OP. Dover, $2.50 (paperback).

This book, which surveys the major advances in the use of radioisotopes and radiation in medicine, agriculture, and industry, was one of the Atomic Energy Commission presentation volumes at the 1964 Geneva Conference.

Relativity for the Million. Martin Gardner. 1962. 182 pp. Macmillan, $6.95 (hardback); Pocket Books, $0.95 (paperback).

A popular introduction to a complex subject. Includes a glossary and supplemental references.

The Science of Ionizing Radiation. Lewis E. Etter (Ed.). 1965. 804 pp. Thomas, $26.50.

A readable encyclopedic record that surveys the field from Roentgen's time to the present.

Sourcebook on Atomic Energy. (3rd edition). Samuel Glasstone. 1967. 883 pp. Van Nostrand, $15.00.

An excellent reference work, written for both scientists and the general public.

The Story of Quantum Mechanics. Victor Guillemin. 1968. 332 pp. Scribner, $9.95 (hardback); $2.95 (paperback).

A complex subject is presented in a clear and fascinating way in this beautifully written book. Philosophical as well as scientific implications of quantum mechanics are discussed. A glossary and a well-annotated reference list are included.

The Swift Years: The Robert Oppenheimer Story. Peter Michelmore. 1969. 273 pp. Dodd, $6.95.

Oppenheimer's complex personality is delineated in this well-written biography. In the bibliography is a list of books that Oppenheimer felt "had done the most to shape his vocational attitude and philosophy of life".

Thirty Years That Shook Physics: The Story of Quantum Theory. George Gamow. 1966. 224 pp. Doubleday, $5.95 (hardback); $1.45 (paperback).

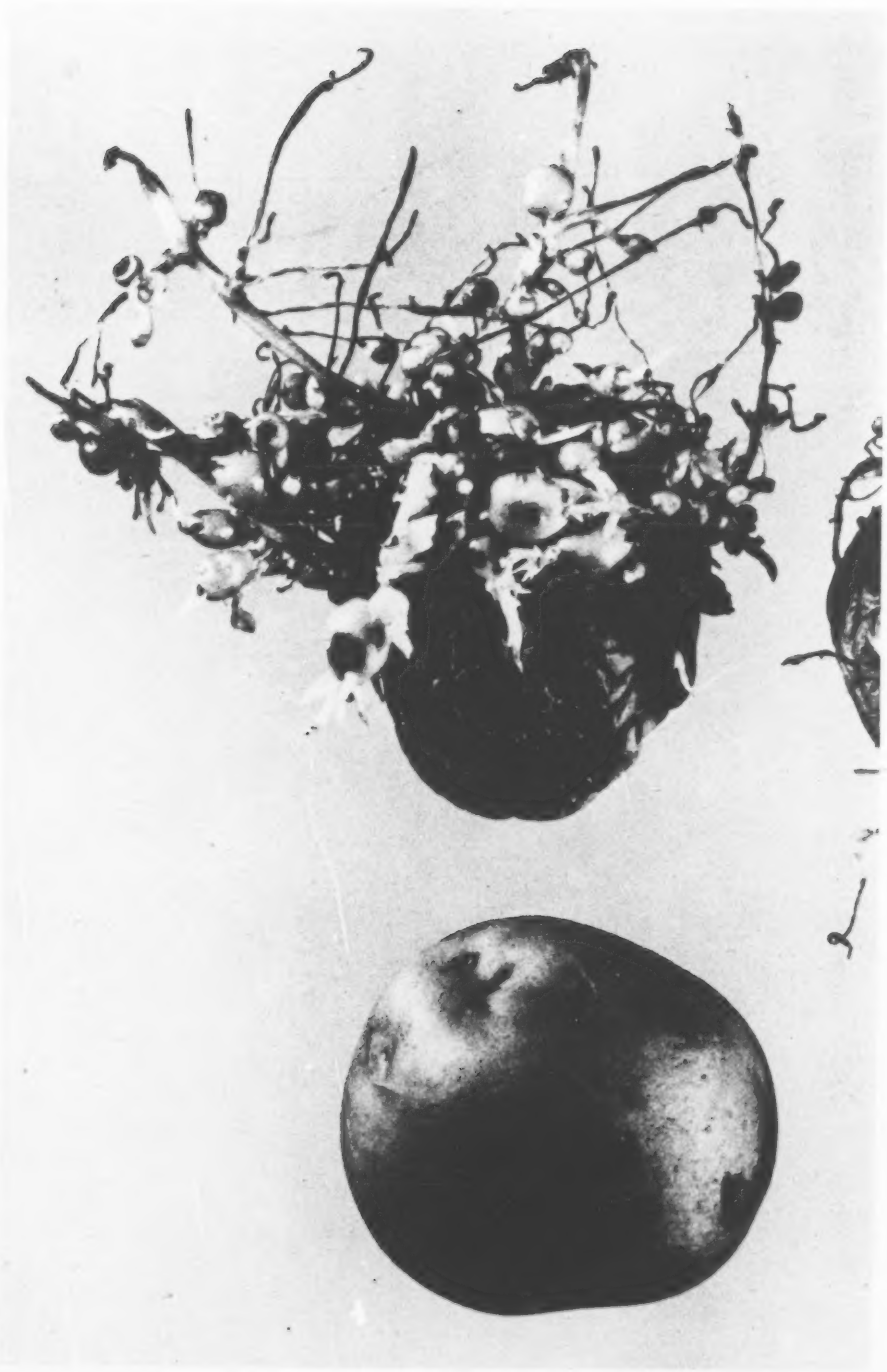
The development of the quantum theory presented in nontechnical language.

The Transuranium Elements. Glenn T. Seaborg. 1958. 328 pp. Yale, OP.

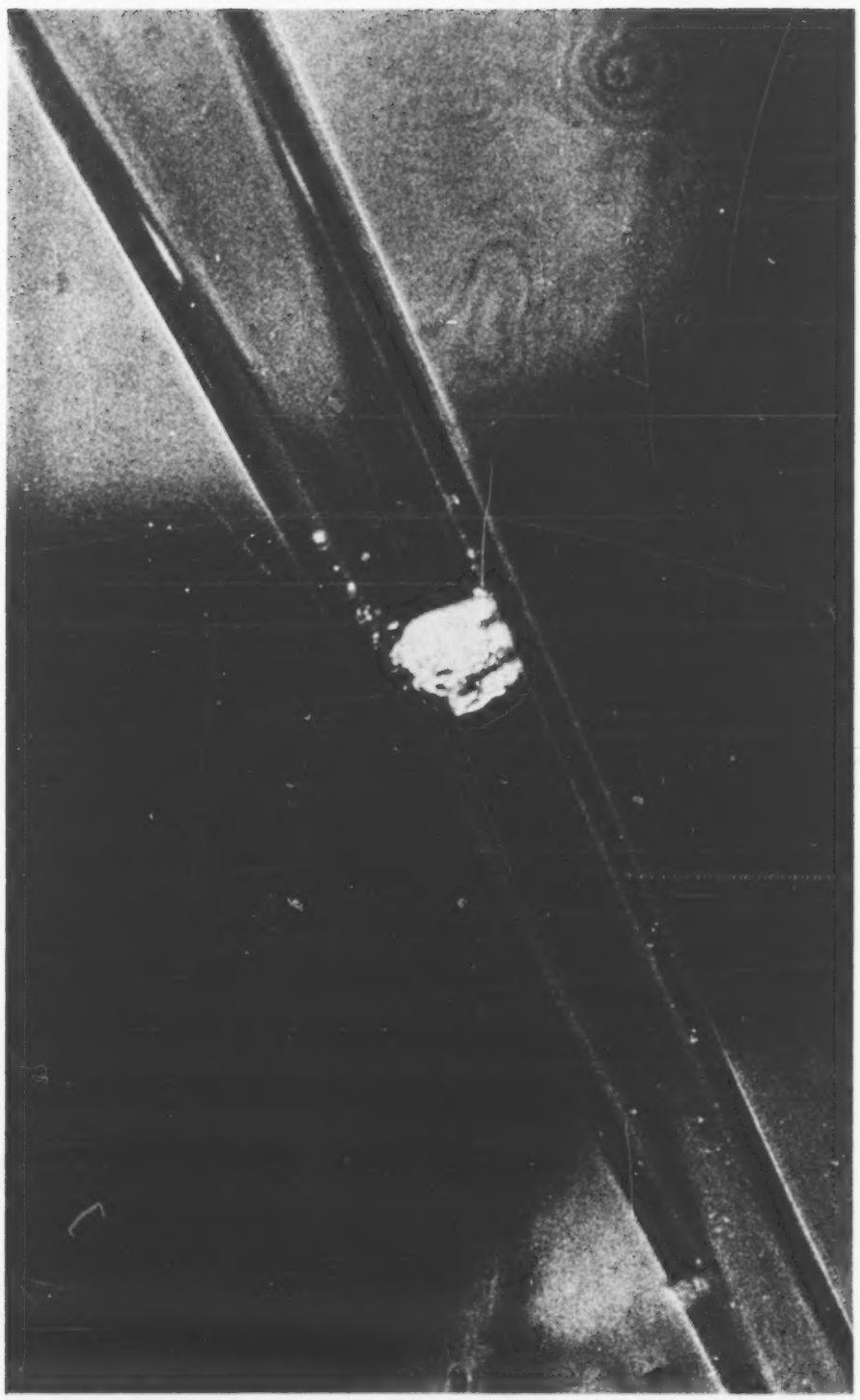
This book, based on lectures delivered by the author at Yale in 1957, covers the plutonium story, chemical properties of the actinide elements, nuclear properties of the transuranium elements, and future synthetic elements.

Understanding Physics. 3 volumes. Isaac Asimov. 1966. 768 pp. Walker, $6.95 each (hardback); New American Library, $0.95 each (paperback).

Surveys the development and growth of the physical sciences in terms that the general reader can grasp. Volume I deals with motion, sound, and heat; Volume II with light, magnetism, and electricity; Volume III with the electron, proton, and neutron.



The striking effect of radiation in preserving foods is demonstrated above. The bottom potato was exposed to 20,000 rads of gamma radiation; the top one was not treated. Both were stored for 16 months and then this picture was taken. The irradiated potato was still firm, fresh-looking, edible, and had no sprouts.



The first pure californium, magnified about 70 times, was isolated in 1960. The crystals are lodged in a capillary tube. Californium is one of the transuranium elements.

Universe, Earth and Atom: The Story of Physics. Dr. Alan E. Nourse. 1969. 640 pp. Harper, $10.00.

The progress of physics from the Greek philosophers through classical physicists to Einstein, dealing with the tools of physics, methods of discovery, electricity, magnetism, light, general relativity, the puzzle of time, the birth of galaxies and planets, radioactivity, energy quanta, lasers, and many other subjects.

The World of Elementary Particles. Kenneth W. Ford. 1963. 262 pp. Blaisdell, $3.50.

A brief and simple presentation of this field.

The World of the Atom. 2 volumes. Henry A. Boorse and Lloyd Motz (Eds.). 1966. 1873 pp. Basic Books, $35.00.

Contains the actual text of landmark documents in the history of atomic physics, each preceded by commentary that places it in the context of the discoverer's personal life and in the conditions prevailing in science and in society in his time.

Worlds–Antiworlds: Antimatter in Cosmology. Hannes Alfvén. 1966. 103 pp. Freeman, $3.50.

This presentation elucidates the new theory of the universe based on atom-smashing experiments that reveal symmetry in the production of particles and antiparticles. This new cosmology is based on the complete symmetry between matter and antimatter.

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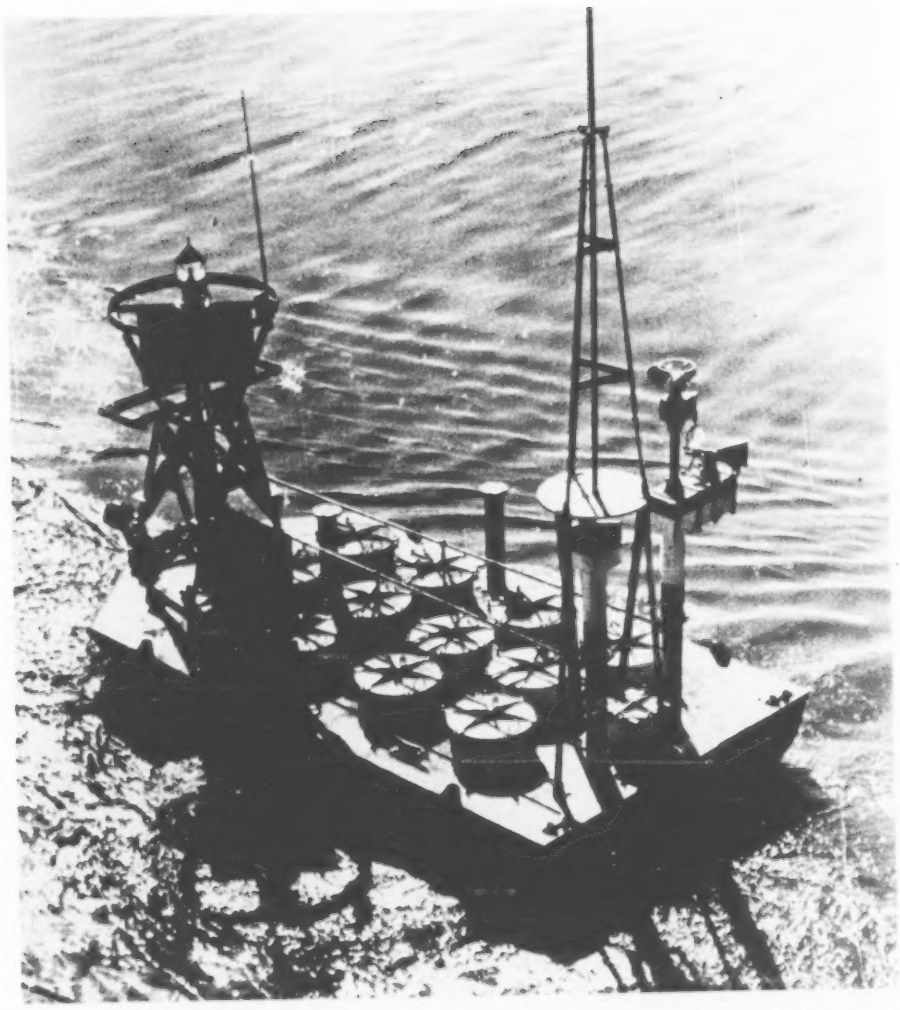

Above is the first nuclear-powered weather buoy. Located in the center of the Gulf of Mexico, this weather station, which is part of the U.S. Navy's NOMAD system, is on a barge 10 feet x 20 feet, and is anchored in 12,000 feet of water. (NOMAD is an acronym for Navy Oceanographic Meteorological Automatic Device.)

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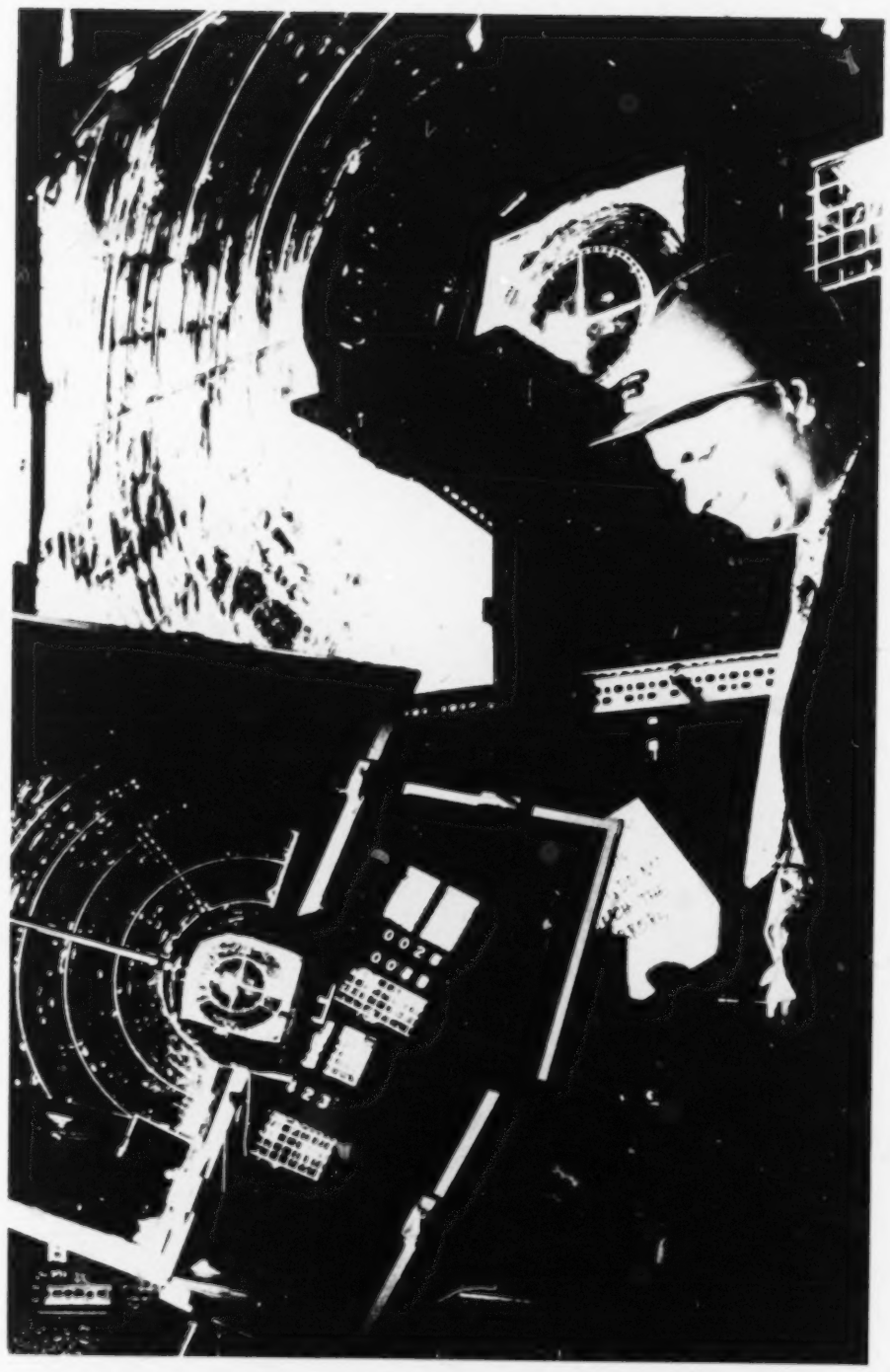

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